DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 267 072 TM 850 715

TITLE	Grade 12 Diploma Examination: Social Studies 30. June 1985.
INSTITUTION	Alberta Dept. of Education, Edmonton.
PUB DATE	Jun 85
NOTE	34p.; For related documents, see TM 850 717-719.
PUB TYPE	Tests/Evaluation Instruments (160)
EDRS PRICE	MF01/PC02 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS	*Achievement Tests; *Essay Tests; Foreign Countries; Grade 12; Graduation Requirements; High Schools; *Minimum Competency Testing; *Multiple Choice Tests; *Social Studies; State Programs; *Testing Programs
IDENTIFIERS	*Alberta; Canada

ABSTRACT

This test booklet contains a two and one-half-hour achievement test in Social Studies 30, administered in June 1985. It is used as a twelfth grade diploma examination in Alberta, Canada. The multiple choice section, comprising 70 percent of the total score, contains 70 items. For the essay test, which counts toward 30 percent of the total score, students must answer one of the two given questions. Nine blank pages are provided for the rough draft, and nine lined pages are provided for the essay. (GDC)

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TM 850 715

GRADE 12 DIPLOMA EXAMINATION

Social Studies 30

June 1985

Alberta
EDUCATION

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION
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GRADE 12 DIPLOMA EXAMINATION
SOCIAL STUDIES 30

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

YOU HAVE 2½ HOURS TO COMPLETE THIS EXAMINATION.

PART A – consists of multiple-choice questions worth 70% of the total mark.

PART B – consists of the written-response section worth 30% of the total mark.

It is recommended that you read the written-response questions in Part B before beginning the examination.

The presiding examiner will collect the answer sheet and examination booklet for transmission to Alberta Education.

DO NOT FOLD EITHER THE ANSWER SHEET OR THE EXAMINATION BOOKLET.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR PART A: MULTIPLE-CHOICE QUESTIONS

All multiple-choice questions must be answered on the separate answer sheet.

Fill in your name and other information on the answer sheet as directed by the examiner.

Read each item carefully and decide which of the choices best completes the statement or answers the question. Locate that question number on the answer sheet and fill in the space that corresponds to your choice. Use an HB pencil only.

Example

The capital city of Canada is

A. Vancouver
B. Winnipeg
C. Ottawa
D. Montreal

Answer Sheet

A	B	C	D
①	②	●	④

If you wish to change an answer, please erase your first mark completely.

JUNE 1985

1. Which ideology, in theory, allows individuals the MOST freedom in buying and selling private property?

   A. Fascism
   B. Socialism
   C. Capitalism
   D. Communism

2. Which of the following actions is directly available to Canadian citizens as a means of influencing political affairs?

   A. Electing new senators
   B. Impeaching corrupt politicians
   C. Joining special interest groups
   D. Changing constituency boundaries

3. A key feature of economic decision-making in a model public enterprise economy is

   A. centralized planning
   B. indicative planning
   C. consumer sovereignty
   D. entrepreneurial innovation

4. What did the fascist groups in Italy do to gain popular support and political power after the First World War?

   A. They agreed to establish a coalition government with democratic parties.
   B. They insisted that worker involvement in governing the state be increased.
   C. They held a general strike to oppose the existing government.
   D. They exploited nationalist frustration and the fear of communism.

5. Representation by population is a technique used by democracies to ensure that

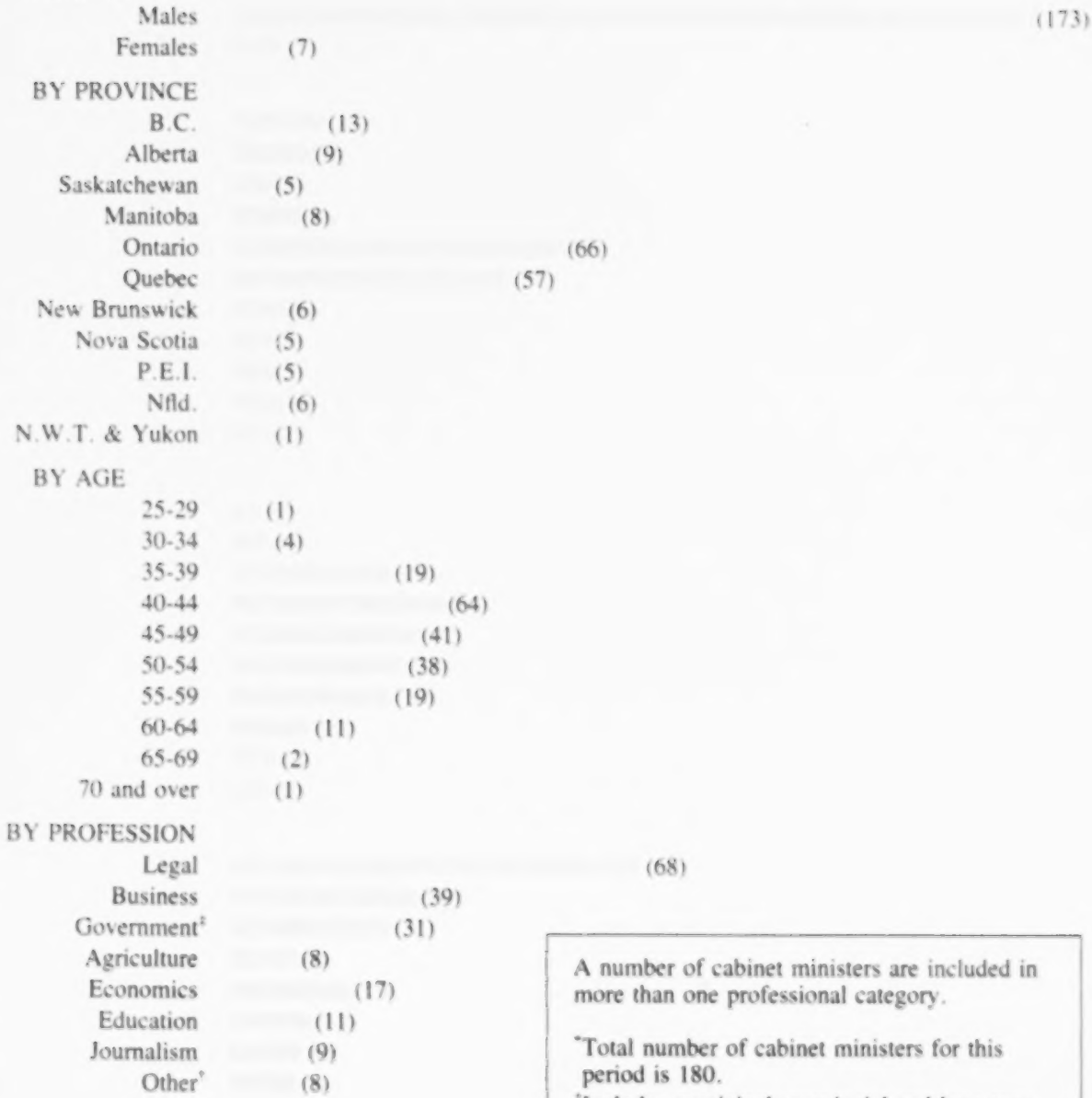
   A. suitably qualified candidates are elected
   B. all citizens' votes carry equal weight
   C. balance among political parties is maintained
   D. the voter's right to a secret ballot is preserved

6. A primary goal of democratic socialist governments in Sweden has been to achieve

   A. higher rates of taxation
   B. lower rates of government spending
   C. a more equitable distribution of income
   D. a reduced amount of government ownership

Use the graph below to answer questions 7 and 8.

The composition of Canadian Cabinets (1957-1979)*



A number of cabinet ministers are included in more than one professional category.

*Total number of cabinet ministers for this period is 180.

‡Includes municipal, provincial and long-term federal politicians, civil servants, a diplomat, and a judge.

†Includes a broadcasting executive, 2 military officers, a unionist, a professional athlete, a United Church minister, a physician, and a dental technician.

7. Assuming that the trends in the graph continue, which of the following elected representatives would have the BEST chance of becoming a cabinet minister?

A. A 37-year-old female teacher from Quebec
B. A 42-year-old female lawyer from Ontario
C. A 52-year-old female lawyer from British Columbia
D. A 64-year-old female dentist from Saskatchewan

8. During the period 1957 to 1979, cabinet ministers have mainly been those elected representatives who

A. possessed popular appeal because of age and education
B. won by huge majorities in crucial constituencies
C. gave long-standing service to the Liberal party
D. won in more heavily populated provinces

---

9. Which of the following writers expressed the view that individuals who act in their own economic self-interest unintentionally benefit all of society?

A. Karl Marx
B. Adam Smith
C. John Stuart Mill
D. John Maynard Keynes

10. The holding of periodic elections in a democracy reflects a primary commitment to the principle of maintaining

A. the authority of political leaders
B. the responsiveness of elected governments
C. equality among competing political parties
D. freedom of the individual and minority groups

11. Recently, certain characteristics of a market economy have become more noticeable in some centrally planned economies such as that of China. This development has been made evident by the increase in

A. collective bargaining
B. social welfare benefits
C. capital goods production
D. private farming operations

12. In a mixed economy, which of the following government actions would MOST LIKELY result in greater income inequalities?

A. Expanding educational opportunity
B. Introducing progressive taxation
C. Lowering transfer payments
D. Abolishing tax loopholes

Use the opinions below to answer questions 13 to 17.

SPEAKER I

With respect to the economy, I believe that government must move toward a pure price system. Government today is inefficient and tends to over-regulate businesses. It supports welfare programs that result in a serious loss of personal initiative.

SPEAKER II

I disagree. I believe that the government must move toward a pure public enterprise system. I feel that liberty, equality, and brotherhood can never be achieved in a society that encourages people's selfishness by rewarding greed and competition.

13. Despite their differing opinions, both speakers are appealing to which of the following principles?

A. The prestige of a nation
B. The dignity of the individual
C. The survival of mankind
D. The superiority of élite leadership

14. The issue raised by both speakers is the extent to which government should

A. protect individual freedom
B. guarantee full employment
C. address citizen concerns
D. control the economy

15. Which of the following sources is MOST consistent with the views expressed by Speaker I?

A. *Das Kapital*, by Karl Marx
B. *Mein Kampf*, by Adolf Hitler
C. *The Wealth of Nations*, by Adam Smith
D. *Two Treatises on Government*, by John Locke

16. Both speakers would MOST LIKELY agree that in a democracy

A. majority views are held mainly by the working classes
B. minority views are given too much attention before elections
C. people's attitudes and values are largely ignored by elected governments
D. the workings of an economy greatly influence people's attitudes and values

17. Government use of wage and price controls would be seen as appropriate by

A. Speaker I only
B. Speaker II only
C. both Speaker I and Speaker II
D. neither Speaker I nor Speaker II

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18. A Marxist and a democratic socialist would disagree MOST STRONGLY over a government's attempt to

A. maintain private property
B. nationalize key industries
C. introduce government planning
D. centralize the distribution of resources

19. Which of the following practices is INCONSISTENT with fascism?

A. Abolition of private enterprise
B. Encouragement of patriotic fervor
C. Establishment of a one-party system
D. Use of force and terror to maintain power

20. Governments faced with balance-of-payment deficits have historically devalued their currencies to

A. reduce the unemployment rate
B. reduce the cost of living
C. stimulate the import trade
D. stimulate the export trade

21. If a government attempts to reduce the rate of inflation by massive cutbacks in transfer payments, it faces the risk of

A. increasing interest rates
B. expanding budgetary deficits
C. encouraging monopolistic growth
D. creating areas of poverty

22. A model private-enterprise system would be characterized by an economic strategy of

A. decentralized ownership of resources
B. restricted competition for consumer dollars
C. integrated industrial planning and co-ordination
D. limited product changes in consumer goods

Use the cartoon below to answer questions 23 to 25.

Drawing by Illingworth, © Punch, London

ROUND THE CORNER

23. In the cartoon, the individual operating the cash register symbolizes

A. business attempting to raise its profits
B. industry attempting to avoid paying taxes
C. consumers attempting to get full value for their money
D. government attempting to generate funds for social services

24. Which political-economic system does the cartoon criticize?

A. Socialism
B. Fascism
C. Capitalism
D. Communism

25. The cartoon is a comment on the financial consequences of

A. self-advancement in a market economy
B. self-interest in a laissez-faire economy
C. social welfare in a mixed economy
D. social conformity in a command economy

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26. Freedom of speech and assembly in a democracy are BEST recognized by

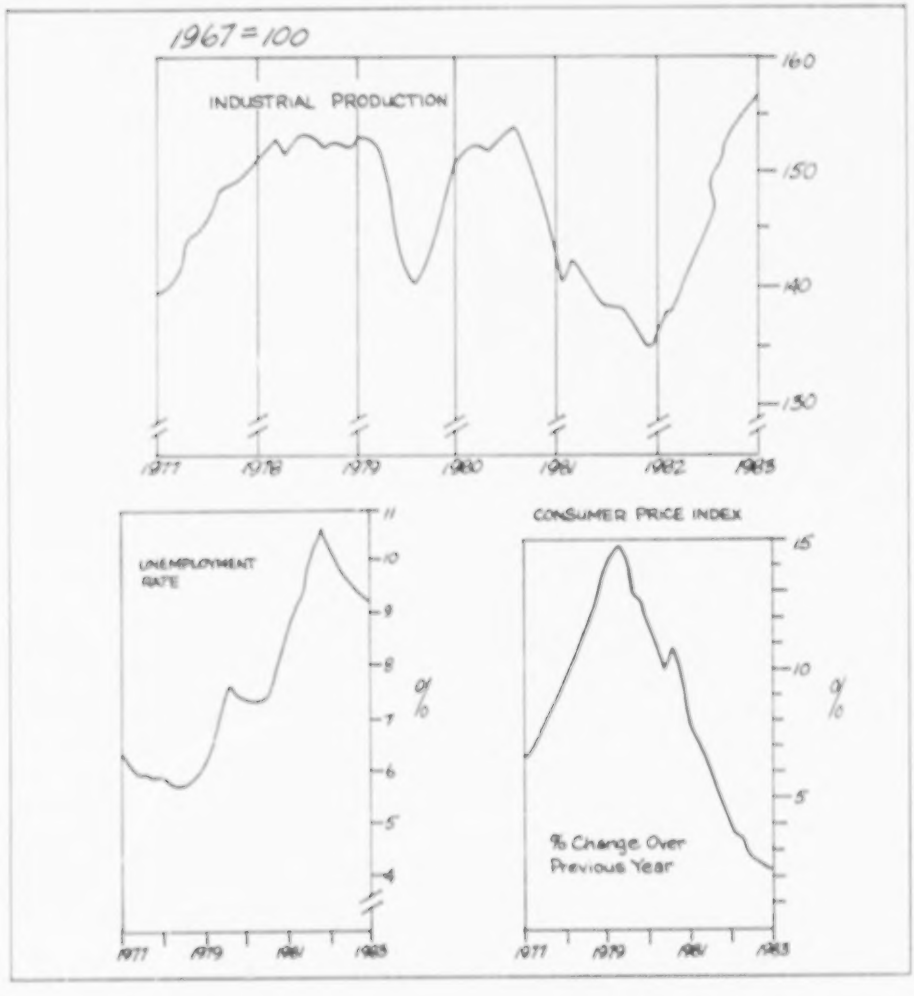
A. providing constitutional guarantees against censorship
B. suppressing radical political parties and hate groups
C. allowing emergency government powers during a crisis
D. enforcing cabinet solidarity during press conferences

27. The primary purpose of Gosplan in the Soviet economy is to

A. schedule individual production goals for every industrial worker
B. make changes in the economy to eliminate the problem of scarcity
C. translate the decisions of the political authority into economic policy
D. improve the morale of the proletariat by offering incentives and monetary rewards for hard work

Use the information on the American economy below to answer questions 28 to 30.

SOURCE I



SOURCE II

President Reagan's main priority is to slow down inflation and end the stagnation which has been crippling the U.S. economy. His main proposals include reductions in federal spending of $467 billion and tax savings for individuals and businesses. He hopes these actions will be an incentive to work harder.

— from *The Great Powers*

SOURCE III

As a result of Reagan's plans, poverty is again on the rise in the U.S. According to the Census Bureau, in 1979 11.1% of the population — 23.6 million people — were below the poverty line. In 1982 this had risen to 15% of the population, with 34.4 million people living in poverty.

— from *Canada and the World*

28. Which of the following issues is raised by the sources?

A. Should the Reagan administration encourage economic recovery through cutbacks in government services?

B. Should the Reagan administration risk increasing the national deficit by borrowing more money?

C. Should the Reagan administration grant tax concessions to bankrupt companies?

D. Should the Reagan administration increase tariffs to protect domestic production?

29. The data supports the conclusion that

A. government programs have increased industrial output and reduced poverty

B. government programs have increased industrial output and reduced inflation and unemployment

C. high inflation rates have encouraged corporate growth and profits

D. high budget deficits have led to high rates of unemployment

30. To continue the trends indicated by the graphs, supporters of President Reagan's economic policies would recommend

A. decreasing government spending and reducing taxes to stimulate investment from the private sector

B. increasing social welfare programs to deal with the immediate problems associated with high unemployment

C. decreasing tariffs to encourage the influx of foreign goods to raise consumer spending

D. increasing government spending and taxation to discourage wasteful energy practices

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Use the list below to answer question 31.

ARGUMENTS JUSTIFYING DEMOCRACY

I A society should seek ever greater achievements in every kind of human endeavor.

II A system of government should have the means for an orderly change of leadership.

III The populace should have the greatest possible freedom to believe, say and do as they please.

IV The state is no more than the sum of its people; its main goal should be to express the people's will.

31. With which argument would a fascist DISAGREE MOST STRONGLY?

A. Argument I
B. Argument II
C. Argument III
D. Argument IV

Use the quotation below to answer question 32.

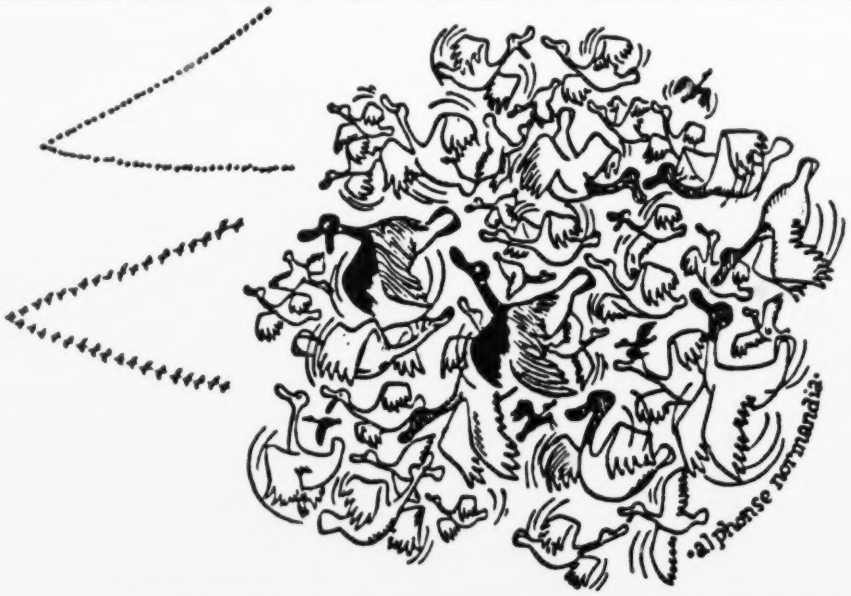
For the first time, huge numbers of people throughout the Western world have built some affluence and created some assets for themselves. Now they see inflation eroding those assets and so they are moving to support more conservative, more capitalist governments.

— Alan Greenspan, former economic advisor to American President Ford

32. Assuming that Mr. Greenspan is correct, what is MOST LIKELY to happen?

A. People will tend to save more and consume less during periods of inflation.
B. Because of inflation, people will demand more government control of the economy.
C. Inflation will cause people to elect governments on the right of the political spectrum.
D. People will be concerned that socialist governments might impose wage and price controls to stop inflation.

Use the cartoon below to answer question 33.



"There are times when I wish we had a somewhat stronger organization."

33. At which form of social organization is the humor in the cartoon directed?

A. Autocratic
B. Anarchistic
C. Traditional
D. Totalitarian

---

34. Which of the following actions BEST demonstrates the value of collectivism?

A. A government provides a grant for living expenses to a student attending a tuition-free university
B. A salesperson requests that his salary be based on the number of sales he makes in a month
C. A worker saves and invests money to meet retirement with security
D. A financier invests capital to begin a business enterprise

35. According to Soviet revisionists of the Khrushchev period, which of the following developments during the Stalinist era led to serious abuses of power within the Communist party?

A. The encouragement of an ideological split with China
B. The emergence of a cult of the personality
C. The emphasis on capital goods production
D. The effort to increase trade with the West

Use the statements below to answer questions 36 to 41.

Four diplomats express the views of their governments prior to the First World War:

DIPLOMAT I

Since the Congress of Vienna, we have tried to protect our holdings in Europe and maintain our influence in the Balkan states. Our task has been made more difficult, however, by Russia's attempt to extend her influence into the Balkans. We must constantly be on guard to see that Russia does not extend her influence at our expense.

DIPLOMAT II

We have stepped up our efforts to acquire overseas colonies, especially in Africa and Asia. Any war involves the risk of losing these colonies. In recent years we have also acquired influence in the Middle East. Certainly it is in our interests to have an ally dominate the Balkans, rather than a potential enemy such as Russia. Finally, we wish to isolate that country to the west that wants to seek revenge and gain territory from us.

DIPLOMAT III

Indeed, the spirit of revenge has run very high in our country since our defeat in 1871. Not only the confiscation of two of our provinces but also the huge indemnity has caused ill feeling toward our neighbor to the east. As for our overseas possessions, we have worked out an agreement with the British.

DIPLOMAT IV

Our most vital interest in Europe — Belgium — may be threatened by Germany. Germany's plan to build a railway from Berlin to Baghdad threatens our interests in the Middle East, particularly the Suez Canal. These plans make her a greater threat than any other power, even Russia. Elsewhere, we must protect our overseas empire.

36. Diplomat I represents

A. Austria-Hungary
B. Great Britain
C. Germany
D. France

37. Diplomat II is expressing his country's interest in

A. achieving national prestige and security
B. achieving national independence and unity
C. promoting collective security and global peace
D. promoting material progress and internationalism

38. Diplomat IV believes his country's national interests would be BEST served by

A. providing moral support to democratic governments
B. negotiating for political control of a threatened area
C. maintaining certain strategic and economic controls
D. outmanoeuvring the diplomatic moves of aggressor states

39. Based on the statements, the two diplomats representing countries MOST LIKELY to co-operate with one another are

A. diplomats I and IV
B. diplomats I and II
C. diplomats II and IV
D. diplomats II and III

40. The diplomats' statements support the conclusion that the leaders of European nations in 1914 preferred to risk war rather than

A. forego their vital interests
B. preserve collective security
C. acquire spheres of influence
D. form alliances with their neighbors

41. Based on the views expressed, what would be the BEST prediction for relations between two of the four countries represented by these diplomats?

A. An alliance between the countries represented by diplomats I and III
B. An alliance between the countries represented by diplomats II and III
C. A conflict between the countries represented by diplomats II and III
D. A conflict between the countries represented by diplomats III and IV

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42. A major complaint of British politicians opposed to early 20th-century imperialism was that such activity

A. caused domestic tax increases to maintain overseas administrations
B. caused decreases in profits since workers in colonies were paid less
C. provided Europe with protected supplies of raw materials
D. reduced the markets for surplus European goods

43. Which of the following states was independent immediately prior to the breakup of the Austro-Hungarian Empire?

A. Czechoslovakia
B. Yugoslavia
C. Poland
D. Serbia

44. The human and material losses sustained by the Allies during the First World War brought about an immediate postwar

A. dependence on American economic and military aid
B. policy of rearmament to achieve a new balance of power
C. collapse of national currencies followed by economic depression
D. demand that reparation payments be made by the defeated Central Powers

45. Which of the following disputes was successfully mediated by the League of Nations?

A. The Japanese invasion of Manchuria
B. The French control of the Saar
C. The Italian invasion of Ethiopia
D. The German annexation of Austria

46. The right claimed by the Nazis during the 1930s to annex territory to accommodate their own population BEST reflects the idea of

A. *Lebensraum*
B. *Zollverein*
C. *Blitzkrieg*
D. *Anschluss*

47. Winston Churchill criticized Britain's policy toward European dictators during the 1930s as placing

A. peace above security
B. tolerance above honor
C. compassion above dignity
D. competition above co-operation

Use the quotations below to answer question 48.

Comments made about the period between the two world wars:

There never was a war more easy to prevent than World War II.
— Sir Winston Churchill

We [the United States] had a chance to gain leadership of the world. We have lost it, and soon we shall be witnessing the tragedy of it all.
— President Woodrow Wilson

In 1936 no one could know whether Hitler was a misunderstood nationalist or a maniac. By the time certainty was achieved, it had to be paid for with millions of lives.
— Henry A. Kissinger

While Fascism and Nazism marched, democracy slept — and nowhere more soundly than in the United States of America.
— Robert Leckie

48. Which of the following conclusions is BEST supported by the quotations?

A. The Great Depression during the 1930s severely weakened the economic power of all industrial nations.
B. During the 1920s and 1930s, newly created dictatorships agreed to co-operate to achieve world domination.
C. Nations wishing to preserve peace relied too heavily on collective security during the interwar years.
D. Nations that could have halted aggression prior to the Second World War failed to act in time.

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49. In which Second World War battle were the tactics of swift air attacks and rapidly advancing tanks used to achieve a quick and decisive victory?

A. The Dieppe Raid
B. The German Invasion of Poland
C. The Battle of Stalingrad
D. The Japanese invasion of the Philippines

50. The Allied Powers agreed in 1943 to accept only unconditional surrender from Nazi Germany. Which of the following goals was this policy intended to meet?

A. To shorten the war in Europe
B. To demonstrate the strength of Allied morale
C. To avoid the signing of separate peace treaties
D. To allow neutral countries to join the Allied cause

51. An American initiative designed to aid European economic recovery after the Second World War was the

A. Marshall Plan
B. Truman Doctrine
C. Lend-Lease Program
D. Alliance for Progress

52. The origins of the Cold War are found primarily in the

A. dissatisfaction of the U.S.S.R. with territorial settlements following the Second World War

B. clash of interests between the U.S.S.R. and the Western democracies over the future of the Middle East

C. dissatisfaction of the U.S.S.R. with American control of the United Nations

D. clash between the ideologies of Western democracies and communist nations

53. The North Atlantic Treaty Organization was formed primarily to counter the

A. formation of the Warsaw Pact
B. perceived Soviet threat in Europe
C. attempted communist takeovers in Greece and Turkey
D. opposition to the American military domination of Europe

54. Which of the following events resulted in the emergence of a superpower sphere of influence?

A. The signing of the UN Charter, 1945
B. The proclaiming of the Truman Doctrine, 1947
C. The signing of the Nuclear Test Ban Treaty, 1963
D. The stationing of peacekeeping forces in Cyprus, 1964

55. Which of the following actions is an example of a movement toward supranationalism?

A. A subject people agitates for an independent state
B. A government insists on a clear division between church and state
C. A distinct cultural group, divided between two states, demands unification
D. A number of nations agree to participate in an international economic organization

Use the map below to answer question 56.

56. What is the BEST title for the map?

A. The Price of Defeat: Germany's Territorial Losses, 1919
B. The Destruction of Czechoslovakia: The Aftermath of Munich, 1938
C. Flashpoint Germany: Germany Divided, 1945
D. Soviet Expansion: The Iron Curtain in Europe, 1949

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57. What action did the United States take in 1962 to prevent the placement of strategic weapons in Cuba?

A. The invasion of the Bay of Pigs
B. A naval blockade on Soviet ships
C. The severing of diplomatic relations with the U.S.S.R.
D. A preventive first strike against established missile bases

Use the chart below to answer questions 58 and 59.

	INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS						
Country	OAS	NORAD	NATO	EEC	UN	OPEC	COMMON-WEALTH
AZ	✓	✓	✓		✓		
BY			✓	✓	✓		✓
CX		✓	✓		✓		✓
DW					✓	✓	✓

58. The United States is represented by country

A. AZ
B. BY
C. CX
D. DW

59. The United Kingdom is represented by country

A. AZ
B. BY
C. CX
D. DW

---

60. Which organ of the United Nations was established to assume primary responsibility for world peace by taking prompt action during a serious crisis?

A. The International Court of Justice
B. The General Assembly
C. The Security Council
D. The Secretariat

Use the quotation below to answer question 61.

> In certain crises and in world trouble-spots, the superpowers confront each other indirectly. Instead of confronting each other face to face, one provides military and economic support to an ally, against an ally of the other.
>
> — from *The Contemporary World*

61. Such indirect confrontation occurred during the

A. Cuban missile crisis of 1962
B. Arab-Israeli conflicts of 1967 and 1973
C. outbreak of violence in South Africa during the 1960s
D. takeover in Iran by the Ayatollah Khomeini during the 1970s

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62. Which question would be MOST useful for researching the causes of the Falkland Islands War?

A. Was there an arms race among several hostile states?
B. What ideological differences existed among heads of state?
C. Were there entangling alliances brought about by secret diplomacy?
D. Were there conflicting territorial claims involving two or more states?

63. The Eastern European country that has been the scene of recent nationalist, religious, and labor discontent is

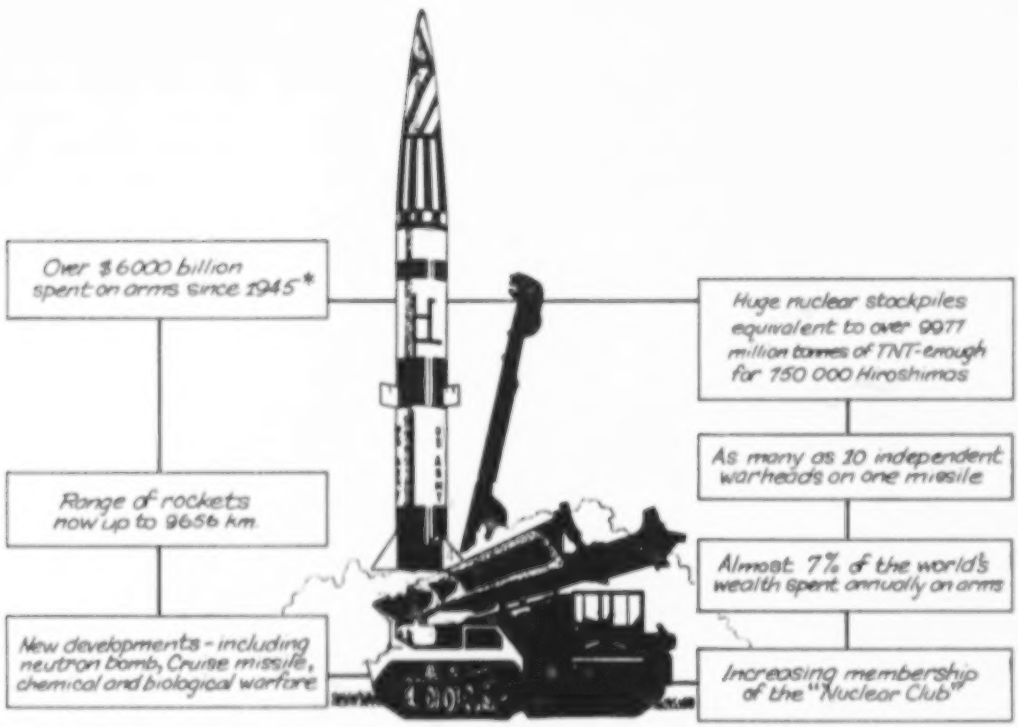
A. Czechoslovakia
B. East Germany
C. Hungary
D. Poland

Use the sources below to answer questions 64 to 68.

SOURCE I

> We have to get rid of those nuclear weapons. There is nothing worth having that can be obtained by nuclear war — nothing material or ideological — no tradition that it can defend. It is utterly self-defeating. Those atomic bombs represent an unusable weapon. The only use for an atomic bomb is to keep somebody else from using one. It can give us no protection — only the doubtful satisfaction of retaliation. Nuclear weapons offer us nothing but a balance of terror and a balance of terror is still terror. . . .
>
> — George Wald

SOURCE II


Over $6000 billion spent on arms since 1945*
Range of rockets now up to 9656 km
New developments - including neutron bomb, Cruise missile, chemical and biological warfare
Huge nuclear stockpiles equivalent to over 9977 million tonnes of TNT-enough for 750 000 Hiroshimas
As many as 10 independent warheads on one missile
Almost 7% of the world's wealth spent annually on arms
Increasing membership of the "Nuclear Club"

*It is estimated that $1150 billion was spent by all countries in fighting the Second World War.

64. Which of the following issues is raised by sources I and II?

A. Should nations decrease economic and financial aid to maintain world peace?
B. Should nations continue to spend money on the development of nuclear weapons?
C. Should nations form regional alliances to achieve a balance of power?
D. Should nations in the "Nuclear Club" support an atmospheric test ban treaty?

65. Which of the following research questions is most clearly addressed by Source II?

A. Which nations belong to the "Nuclear Club"?
B. Why are nations producing new types of weapons?
C. What is the destructive capability of nuclear weapons?
D. How much money does the U.S.A. spend on nuclear weapons?

66. Both sources illustrate the dangers that arise from a policy of

A. limited war
B. secret diplomacy
C. mutual deterrence
D. collective security

67. Which conclusion is BEST supported by the information in Source II?

A. The United Nations is ineffective.
B. Superpower domination of the world is increasing.
C. World expenditures on arms have reached unprecedented levels.
D. The "Nuclear Club" is threatened by chemical and biological weapons.

68. Which course of action would a supporter of détente favor to lessen the serious risks indicated in Source I?

A. The reopening of the SALT talks
B. The stockpiling of nuclear weapons
C. The strengthening of regional alliances
D. The cancellation of the Helsinki Accords

69. Assuming that you favored an arms buildup to preserve a balance of power between the superpowers, which recent development would you find MOST disappointing?

A. The failure of the American Senate to ratify SALT II
B. The placement of Cruise and Pershing missiles in Western Europe
C. The establishment of an M-X missile system in the American Midwest
D. The proposal to ban research into chemical-biological weapons

70. Cruise missile testing in Alberta would be opposed MOST STRONGLY by a person who favors maintaining peace through nuclear

A. research
B. deterrence
C. disarmament
D. proliferation

PART B: WRITTEN RESPONSE

INSTRUCTIONS

Choose only **ONE** of the two topics that follow for your essay.

BE SURE TO INDICATE YOUR CHOICE OF TOPIC IN THE SPACE PROVIDED ON THE BACK COVER.

Choose the topic on which you are most knowledgeable. Essays for each topic will be marked according to the same criteria.

READ ALL PARTS OF THE QUESTION CAREFULLY.

Your essay is to be completed in the space provided in this examination booklet.

Use pages labelled **FOR ROUGH WORK** to plan and draft.

Pages labelled **FOR FINISHED WORK** must contain your completed work.

Please use a blue or black pen for written work.

The written-response section is worth 30% of the total mark for this examination.

TOPIC A

ESSAY ASSIGNMENT

In some political systems important economic and political decisions are made by a ruling élite. Such systems are based on the belief that certain individuals are better suited to govern than others. In other political systems important economic and political decisions are made by elected officials chosen from the population at large. Such systems are based on the belief that all citizens should be part of the decision-making process.

Write an essay on the issue: **SHOULD ALL CITIZENS OF A NATION HAVE THE OPPORTUNITY TO BECOME GOVERNMENT LEADERS?**

MARKING CRITERIA AND GUIDELINES

Your essay will be graded according to how well you do the following:

– Explain the issue by stating its importance and by describing competing value positions underlying the issue.	(5 marks)
– Describe one or more policies implemented (or actions taken) by governments of nations other than Canada in dealing with the same issue, and evaluate the effectiveness and desirability of the policies or actions.	(10 marks)
– State what position you would have the Canadian government take on the issue and defend this position.	(10 marks)
Marks allotted to content of the essay	25 marks
Marks allotted to quality of language and expression	5 marks
TOTAL	30 marks

BE SURE TO INDICATE YOUR CHOICE OF TOPIC ON THE BACK COVER

TOPIC B

ESSAY ASSIGNMENT

Some nations follow a policy of allocating increasing amounts of human and material resources toward improving their military preparedness. They believe such a policy will lessen the dangers of aggressive actions against them. Other nations channel their human and material resources to such areas as economic development and increased aid to underdeveloped nations. They believe such actions are better suited to maintain world peace.

Write an essay on the issue: **SHOULD NATIONS INCREASE THE SIZE OF THEIR DEFENCE BUDGETS?**

MARKING CRITERIA AND GUIDELINES

Your essay will be graded according to how well you do the following:

– Explain the issue by stating its importance and by describing competing value positions underlying the issue.	(5 marks)
– Describe one or more policies implemented (or actions taken) by governments of nations other than Canada in dealing with the same issue, and evaluate the effectiveness and desirability of the policies or actions.	(10 marks)
– State what position you would have the Canadian government take on the issue and defend this position.	(10 marks)
Marks allotted to content of the essay	25 marks
Marks allotted to quality of language and expression	5 marks
TOTAL	30 marks

BE SURE TO INDICATE YOUR CHOICE OF TOPIC ON THE BACK COVER

FOR ROUGH WORK

FOR FINISHED WORK

CREDITS

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INDICATE YOUR CHOICE OF TOPIC

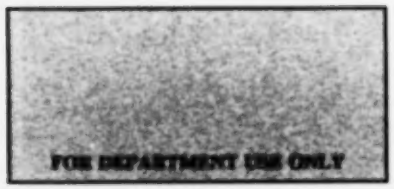
CHECK ONE

TOPIC A ☐

TOPIC B ☐

FOR DEPARTMENT USE ONLY

M1 ☐ M2 ☐ M3 ☐



SOCIAL STUDIES 30

(LAST NAME) (FIRST NAME)

NAME: ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐ ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐

SEX: ☐ DATE OF BIRTH: Y ☐☐ M ☐☐ D ☐☐

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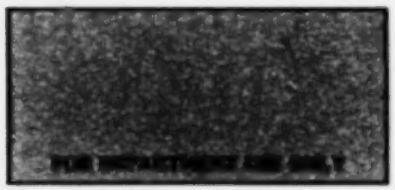

SOCIAL STUDIES 30